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ABSTRACT

This document presents data for 1993-94 from two state-level surveys that are part of the Common Core of Data (CCD) collection of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)--the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey and Public Education Agency Survey. The data are also based on information reported by state education agencies. The document presents information in brief on types of public schools; schools and community size; primary, middle, and high school enrollment; school-district grade spans; school district size; and student characteristics. Some of the findings include: (1) 98.3 percent of public-school students were enrolled in regular schools; (2) almost three-fifths of public-school students attended schools within, or on the fringes of, large and midsize cities; and (3) almost one-half of the school districts had fewer than 1,000 students and almost one-half of the public-school students attended schools in districts of 10,000 students or more. Six tables, a list of key terms, and technical notes are included. (LMI)

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistics in Brief

September 1995

Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 1993–94

Contact:
Lee Hoffman
(202) 219–1621

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Types of Public Schools

In the 1993–94 school year 83,621 public schools provided instruction to almost 43.5 million students in the United States (table 1).[1] The majority of these institutions were regular schools (79,369). Regular schools often provide a range of special, vocational, and alternative programs in addition to their traditional curriculum offerings; however, there are some schools that offer only specialized programs. Among this group in 1993–94 were 1,639 schools whose predominant function was to provide special education for disabled students, 342 schools identified as vocational, and 2,271 schools offering other alternative programs.

The great majority of public school students, 98.3 percent, were enrolled in regular schools. An additional 0.5 percent were located in special education schools, 0.4 percent in vocational schools, and 0.8 percent in alternative schools. New Hampshire and North Dakota served all of their public school students in regular schools. Delaware had the largest proportion of students in non-regular schools, a total of 7.5 percent.

Schools and Community Size

Table 2 shows that while fewer than one out of 10 schools was located in large cities (9.7 percent), one out of seven public school students (13.3 percent) attended these schools. The greatest proportion of schools was in rural locales (26.1 percent) but rural schools accounted for only 16.3 percent of all students. Overall, almost three-fifths of public school students attended schools within, or on the fringes of, large and midsize cities.

[1] See Key Terms. The outlying areas of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are excluded from national totals, which include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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Primary, Middle, High Schools

Among the 83,621 public schools with students in membership during the 1993–94 school year, about 59.8 percent spanned the traditional primary grades, typically beginning with prekindergarten or kindergarten and going no higher than grade 8 (table 3; see Key Terms for complete definitions of instructional levels). About half (51.1 percent) of the nation's public school students were enrolled in these schools. An additional 16.9 percent of the schools covered the upper elementary and middle grades, and offered instruction to 19.5 percent of public school students.

High schools represented 18.6 percent of the schools reported, and enrolled 26.3 percent of the total number of students. About 4.7 percent of schools followed some other grade configuration, including schools that spanned all of grades kindergarten through 12 and those that were ungraded.

School District Grade Spans

In 1993–94 there were 15,045 public education agencies providing education services directly to students in the United States.[2] Some of these were operated directly by states or federal agencies, or had a primary role other than that of administering regular educational services. However, the majority of public education agencies (14,523) were regular school districts, responsible for educating children within their jurisdiction (table 4).

States varied in the organization of their regular education agencies. Hawaii and the District of Columbia each consist of a single school district. In 17 of the remaining states, all but one or two districts spanned all grades. However, in nine states, these comprehensive districts represented less than half of the regular education agencies.

Among the 14,523 regular school districts with pupils in membership, 2,425 were responsible for only the elementary grades, beginning with grades prekindergarten, kindergarten, or one and ending at grade eight or below (table 4). These districts provided services to 5.1 percent of the nation's public school students. An additional 541 agencies could be characterized as secondary school districts, with a low grade of 7 or higher and a high grade of 12. Some 2.1 percent of all students attended schools in these districts. However, the majority of districts (10,491, or almost three-fourths of the districts), managed instruction from the beginning of school through graduation. Fully 91.7 percent of all students were enrolled in these comprehensive school districts.

School District Size

School districts ranged greatly in size, as measured by the number of students in membership. A very few districts (22) enrolled 100,000 or more students while a larger number (1,831) reported fewer than 150 students (table 5). However, while few in number, the largest districts served a considerable portion of America's public school students. Although only about 1.5 percent of districts served 25,000 or more students, fully 29.9 percent of students received their education in these largest districts. To show the contrast from a different perspective, almost half of the

[2] There were 16,360 education agencies in 1993–94. Of these, 14,881 were regular school districts and 1,479 were agencies that typically offer research, administrative, or other support to client agencies. Some 358 of the regular school districts and 957 of the other agencies did not report any students. The total 15,045 agencies discussed here excludes the 1,315 without students.

school districts in the United States had fewer than 1,000 students in 1993–94. At the same time, almost half of the public school students in this country attended schools in districts of 10,000 students or more.

Student Characteristics

Because participation in the Free Lunch Program depends on income, eligibility for this program is often used to estimate student needs. Twelve states did not report free lunch eligibility data for at least 70 percent of their schools, so national totals could not be calculated. Within those states and schools that did provide this information, the proportion of students who were reported as eligible to receive a free lunch ranged from no more than 13.0 percent (Hawaii, New Hampshire) to 51.0 percent or more (the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi; see table 6).

Three states did not report the number of students with individual education programs (IEPs), who participate in special education services. Among the states for which this information was available, the percentage of students with IEPs ranged from 7.7 percent or less (Hawaii, Illinois, New Jersey) to 15.4 percent or more (Indiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island).

About two-thirds of the public school students in the United States in 1993-94 were white, non-Hispanic and about one-sixth were black, non-Hispanic. The highest proportion of American Indian/Alaskan native students was found in Alaska (comprising 23.3 percent of that state's students), while the greatest proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander students was in Hawaii (68.4 percent). More than one-third of the students were Hispanic in California, New Mexico and Texas. Over half of the students were black, non-Hispanic, in the District of Columbia and Mississippi. White, non-Hispanic students comprised less than half of the student membership in six states, but represented 90 percent or more of the students in seven states.

Technical Notes

The Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey and Public Education Agency Survey are annual state-level collections of information about the numbers and types of public schools and education agencies, numbers and selected characteristics of students, dropouts, and numbers of staff. These two surveys also include directory information such as school and agency names, addresses and telephone numbers. The School and Agency Surveys are part of the Common Core of Data (CCD) collection of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and use information reported by state education agencies.

Not all states collect and report all of the data items on these surveys. NCES estimates, or imputes, missing data if an item has been reported in the past. If an item has never been reported, it is not imputed but is shown as "missing." When information is missing for one or more states, as is the case with counts of students eligible for the federal Free Lunch Program, NCES does not calculate national totals. Because some students may receive a public education outside a local school district or school (for example, in a state-operated residential school) the numbers of students are not the official state totals. The numbers of students shown in table 1 are taken from the State Nonfiscal Survey of the CCD. The percentages of students shown in tables are based on the School or Agency Surveys.

Key Terms

A *public school* provides educational services to students, has an assigned administrator, receives public funds as its primary support, and is operated by an education agency. A single school may operate at multiple locations (for example, an urban "storefront school" for potential dropouts with a single principal responsible for programs at several addresses). And, two schools may operate at the same location, as is the case when a kindergarten-grade 12 facility has both an elementary and a high school principal. This report excluded 1,786 schools that did not report any students in membership for the 1993–94 school year (582 of these were regular schools) across the 50 states, District of Columbia, and five outlying areas.

Regular schools do not focus primarily on special, vocational, or alternative education, although they may offer these programs in addition to the regular curriculum. A *special education school* focuses primarily on special education, with materials and instructional approaches adapted to meet the students' needs. A *vocational education school* focuses primarily on vocational education and provides education or training in at least one semiskilled or technical occupation. An *alternative education school* addresses the needs of students that typically cannot be met in the regular school setting, and provides nontraditional education.

Membership is the annual headcount of students enrolled in school on October 1, or the school day closest to that date. In any given year, some small schools will not have any pupils. In reporting to the CCD, states assign students who attend more than one school to a single school rather than prorating students across all the schools they attend.

Instructional levels are calculated from the lowest and highest grades for which students are reported in a school. Primary schools are those with a low grade of prekindergarten through grade 3 and a high grade of up to 8. Middle schools contain a low grade of 4 to 7 and a high grade ranging from 4 to 9. High schools have a low grade of 7 to 12 and must extend through grade 12. All other grade configurations, including schools that are completely ungraded, are grouped under the heading of "other."

Free lunch eligibility is the number of students in a school who are eligible to receive free lunch under the National School Lunch Act.

The *race/ethnicity* categories used in the CCD are those approved by the federal Office of Management and Budget. They are mutually exclusive.

IEP counts are reported at the school district level and reflect the number of students with individual education programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)– Part B.

School locale code is assigned on the basis of the school's mailing address. The locale code categories are:

Large city—central city of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) with population of at least 400,000 or a population density of at least 6,000 people per square mile.

Midsize city—central city of an MSA with a population less than 400,000 and a population density of less than 6,000 people per square mile.

Urban fringe of a large city—place within an MSA of a large city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Urban fringe of a midsize city—place within an MSA of a midsize central city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Large town—town not within an MSA, with a population of at least 25,000.

Small town—town not within an MSA with a population between 2,500 and 24,999.

Rural—place with fewer than 2,500 people and coded as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Regular school districts are agencies responsible for providing free public education for school-age children residing within their jurisdiction. This category excludes local supervisory unions that provide management services for a group of associated school districts; regional education service agencies that typically provide school districts with research, testing, or data processing services; state and federally operated school districts; and other agencies that do not fall into these groupings. This report excluded 358 regular school districts that did not report any students in membership for the 1993–94 school year, a condition that can occur when a small district has no pupils or contracts with another district to educate the students under its jurisdiction.

More Information

For further information about this *Statistics in Brief* or related publications and data sets, contact Lena McDowell at (202) 219-1628 or through electronic mail at lmcdowell@inet.ed.gov.

Acknowledgments

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Table 1.—Number of public elementary and secondary schools with membership and percentage of students in membership, by type of school and by state: School year 1993–94

State	Schools having membership	Total students	Type of school: Regular		Special education		Vocational education		Other	
			Number of schools	Percentage of students	Number of schools	Percentage of students	Number of schools	Percentage of students	Number of schools	Percentage of students
United States	83,621	43,476,268	79,369	98.3	1,639	0.5	342	0.4	2,271	0.8
Alabama	1,294	734,469	1,273	99.8	12	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.1
Alaska	483	125,948	450	96.8	1	0.1	3	0.4	29	2.6
Arizona	1,112	709,453	1,053	98.2	15	0.1	6	0.5	38	1.2
Arkansas	1,070	444,271	1,069	99.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
California	7,734	5,328,558	6,825	96.8	136	0.6	0	0.0	773	2.6
Colorado	1,373	625,062	1,318	99.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	45	0.9
Connecticut	997	496,298	939	96.6	16	0.5	18	1.9	24	1.0
Delaware	177	105,547	146	92.5	25	2.7	5	4.7	1	0.1
District of Columbia	173	80,678	156	96.7	11	1.7	2	0.3	4	1.3
Florida	2,556	2,040,763	2,229	97.7	123	0.7	38	0.3	166	1.2
Georgia	1,755	1,235,304	1,732	99.6	10	0.1	1	0.1	12	0.2
Hawaii	241	180,430	236	99.9	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Idaho	599	236,774	552	99.0	12	0.1	0	0.0	35	0.9
Illinois	4,178	1,893,078	3,873	97.5	237	1.2	27	0.7	41	0.6
Indiana	1,861	965,599	1,815	99.4	30	0.4	1	0.0	15	0.2
Iowa	1,553	498,519	1,516	99.1	16	0.4	0	0.0	21	0.5
Kansas	1,482	457,614	1,456	99.5	1	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.5
Kentucky	1,347	655,265	1,303	99.6	10	0.1	3	0.1	31	0.2
Louisiana	1,459	800,560	1,355	96.8	44	0.5	13	0.5	47	2.3
Maine	704	216,995	702	100.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,253	772,638	1,175	97.8	49	1.0	10	1.0	19	0.3
Massachusetts	1,780	877,726	1,715	96.4	1	0.0	43	3.4	21	0.2
Michigan	3,096	1,599,377	3,002	98.8	51	0.5	5	0.1	38	0.6
Minnesota	1,834	810,233	1,497	96.6	45	0.3	2	0.0	290	3.1
Mississippi	890	505,907	889	100.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	2,050	875,639	2,021	99.1	14	0.5	6	0.3	9	0.1
Montana	900	163,009	897	99.9	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	1,406	285,097	1,346	99.6	60	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	404	235,800	372	98.1	9	0.4	2	0.6	21	0.9
New Hampshire	461	185,360	461	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	2,287	1,151,307	2,166	97.8	77	0.8	44	1.4	0	0.0
New Mexico	708	322,292	666	98.5	23	0.6	0	0.0	19	0.9
New York	4,076	2,733,813	3,902	96.9	83	0.7	36	1.6	55	0.8
North Carolina	1,952	1,133,231	1,893	99.4	27	0.4	1	0.0	31	0.3
North Dakota	601	119,127	601	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,672	1,807,319	3,628	99.6	30	0.2	14	0.2	0	0.0
Oklahoma	1,815	604,076	1,798	99.6	17	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	1,215	516,611	1,165	99.0	14	0.1	1	0.0	35	0.8
Pennsylvania	3,120	1,744,082	3,084	98.2	14	1.2	13	0.6	9	0.1
Rhode Island	309	145,676	301	98.7	3	0.4	4	0.8	1	0.1
South Carolina	1,047	643,859	1,019	99.6	11	0.1	1	0.0	16	0.3
South Dakota	774	142,825	746	99.1	18	0.6	0	0.0	10	0.3
Tennessee	1,496	866,991	1,471	99.4	15	0.2	8	0.4	2	0.0
Texas	6,324	3,608,262	5,918	99.0	197	0.5	17	0.1	192	0.4
Utah	718	471,365	655	98.2	24	0.4	2	0.1	37	1.3
Vermont	378	102,755	338	98.6	39	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
Virginia	1,744	1,045,471	1,691	99.6	31	0.2	1	0.0	21	0.3
Washington	1,860	915,952	1,716	98.3	43	0.3	1	0.0	100	1.4
West Virginia	870	314,383	845	99.7	13	0.2	5	0.0	7	0.1
Wisconsin	2,032	844,001	2,000	98.9	14	0.3	1	0.2	17	0.6
Wyoming	401	100,899	393	99.1	2	0.3	1	0.3	5	0.4
Outlying Areas										
American Samoa	31	14,484	29	97.8	1	0.4	1	1.8	0	0.0
Guam	35	30,920	34	99.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Marianas	25	8,188	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1,570	631,460	1,537	98.7	19	0.2	12	1.1	2	0.1
Virgin Islands	32	22,752	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

NOTE: Table excludes 1,786 schools for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

Number of students in membership reported on State Nonfiscal Survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe and State Nonfiscal Survey, 1993–94.

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Table 2.—Number and percentage of schools with membership and percentage of students in membership, by community type: School year 1993–94

Community type	Number of schools	Percentage of schools	Percentage of students
United States	83,621	100.0	100.0
Large city	8,136	9.7	13.3
Midsize city	12,209	14.6	17.1
Urban fringe large city	12,310	14.7	17.8
Urban fringe midsize city	8,192	9.8	11.6
Large town	2,302	2.8	2.7
Small town	18,623	22.3	21.1
Rural	21,849	26.1	16.3

NOTE: Community types classify the location of a school relative to populous areas. See technical notes for definitions of locale codes.

Table includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe, 1993–94.

Table 3.—Percentage of public elementary and secondary schools providing instruction and percentage of students in membership, by specified level of instruction and by state: School year 1993–94

State	Number of schools having membership	Percentage by Instructional Level							
		Primary		Middle		High		Other	
		Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
United States	83,621	59.8	51.1	16.9	19.5	18.6	26.3	4.7	3.1
Alabama	1,294	51.3	42.8	16.8	17.0	19.0	24.7	12.8	15.5
Alaska	483	36.2	48.8	6.4	13.4	14.5	23.4	42.9	14.5
Arizona	1,112	64.7	56.7	17.4	17.9	15.8	25.1	2.1	0.3
Arkansas	1,070	52.7	48.9	15.0	19.7	30.3	28.1	2.0	3.4
California	7,734	63.9	54.7	14.2	18.0	17.9	25.4	4.0	1.8
Colorado	1,373	59.5	51.9	17.9	21.5	20.2	25.8	2.3	0.8
Connecticut	997	62.7	53.0	17.8	20.0	16.2	25.0	3.3	2.0
Delaware	177	48.6	41.8	23.2	28.5	18.1	27.6	10.2	2.1
District of Columbia	173	64.2	60.0	15.0	16.3	11.6	18.7	9.2	5.0
Florida	2,556	57.9	51.1	15.4	19.6	14.4	21.2	13.3	8.1
Georgia	1,755	61.8	50.3	17.7	20.3	16.4	25.3	4.0	4.1
Hawaii	241	69.7	55.5	11.6	13.4	13.7	28.1	5.0	3.0
Idaho	599	54.9	48.7	16.7	22.5	23.7	26.7	4.7	2.1
Illinois	4,178	62.7	55.3	16.9	15.5	15.4	26.5	5.0	2.7
Indiana	1,861	63.4	49.4	15.7	18.5	18.7	30.3	2.2	1.9
Iowa	1,553	55.5	48.0	18.6	20.3	24.1	30.4	1.7	1.3
Kansas	1,482	59.0	52.5	15.9	19.3	24.2	27.7	0.8	0.5
Kentucky	1,347	60.4	49.3	16.6	20.1	19.2	29.7	3.8	0.9
Louisiana	1,459	53.1	47.9	19.0	20.5	16.8	24.8	11.1	6.8
Maine	704	64.8	51.1	17.8	20.8	15.1	25.8	2.4	2.2
Maryland	1,253	66.4	53.0	17.0	20.5	14.0	25.3	2.6	1.2
Massachusetts	1,780	65.9	52.7	16.4	18.6	15.8	25.8	1.9	2.8
Michigan	3,096	61.0	50.5	17.3	19.7	18.1	27.7	3.6	2.0
Minnesota	1,834	53.9	50.3	13.0	17.8	27.4	29.9	5.6	2.0
Mississippi	890	50.1	44.0	18.9	19.0	19.4	23.6	11.6	13.3
Missouri	2,050	57.5	49.8	15.3	18.9	24.0	29.3	3.3	2.0
Montana	900	54.1	50.8	26.2	20.6	19.3	28.1	0.3	0.6
Nebraska	1,406	68.1	53.3	7.3	14.9	22.6	31.6	2.1	0.2
Nevada	404	64.6	53.7	14.1	19.5	17.6	24.7	3.7	2.1
New Hampshire	461	63.6	52.0	19.7	22.0	16.7	25.9	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	2,287	63.7	53.3	17.2	17.6	13.6	26.3	5.6	2.9
New Mexico	708	59.3	50.1	19.6	22.2	17.7	25.6	3.4	2.1
New York	4,076	59.4	50.1	16.4	18.6	17.4	27.1	6.7	4.2
North Carolina	1,952	59.8	50.6	20.9	21.8	16.4	25.8	2.9	1.8
North Dakota	601	58.6	53.5	5.7	12.0	33.9	32.6	1.8	1.8
Ohio	3,672	60.0	49.5	18.1	19.3	18.6	27.8	3.4	3.4
Oklahoma	1,815	54.7	53.2	18.8	21.1	25.2	23.1	1.3	2.6
Oregon	1,215	62.4	50.7	16.3	19.7	17.0	27.7	4.4	1.9
Pennsylvania	3,120	63.1	48.9	16.5	19.3	18.9	29.2	1.5	2.5
Rhode Island	309	68.6	52.0	16.5	21.1	13.3	26.7	1.6	0.2
South Carolina	1,047	56.3	46.9	22.8	25.1	18.6	27.3	2.3	0.7
South Dakota	774	48.2	49.4	24.7	22.0	24.2	27.8	3.0	0.7
Tennessee	1,496	63.0	52.0	15.8	17.3	17.0	27.4	4.1	3.3
Texas	6,324	53.5	49.9	20.7	22.8	18.2	24.3	7.6	2.9
Utah	718	60.3	51.0	15.9	22.9	18.4	24.1	5.4	2.0
Vermont	378	73.8	54.6	7.7	10.2	13.0	28.2	5.6	7.0
Virginia	1,744	62.7	49.7	17.7	21.1	16.4	27.8	3.3	1.4
Washington	1,860	58.4	51.4	16.0	20.1	19.9	25.5	5.6	3.0
West Virginia	870	64.0	47.6	15.7	20.7	15.3	28.1	4.9	3.5
Wisconsin	2,032	60.8	50.7	17.1	19.5	20.9	28.7	1.3	1.2
Wyoming	401	59.6	50.5	21.4	23.4	18.7	25.5	0.2	0.6
Outlying Areas									
American Samoa	31	74.2	73.0	3.2	2.8	19.4	23.8	3.2	0.4
Guam	35	65.7	53.4	17.1	21.5	14.3	25.1	2.9	0.1
Northern Marianas	25	84.0	62.7	4.0	12.5	12.0	24.8	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1,570	61.3	45.5	13.8	17.1	10.2	19.5	14.8	17.9
Virgin Islands	32	71.9	55.5	15.6	21.0	9.4	21.7	3.1	1.8

NOTE: Instructional levels are Primary (low grade Prekindergarten to 3, high grade up to 8); Middle (low grade 4 to 7 high grade 4 to 9); High (low grade 7 to 12, high grade 12 only); Other (any configuration not falling within the previous three, including ungraded schools).

Table excludes 1,786 schools for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe, 1993–94.

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Table 4.—Number of regular public elementary and secondary school districts providing instruction and percentage of students in membership, by grade span and by state: School year 1993–94

State	Total districts	Grade span: PK, K, 1 to 8 — Number of districts	PK, K, 1 to 8 — Percentage of students	PK, K, 1 to 12 — Number of districts	PK, K, 1 to 12 — Percentage of students	7, 8, 9 to 12 — Number of districts	7, 8, 9 to 12 — Percentage of students	Other — Number of districts	Other — Percentage of students
United States	14,523	2,425	5.1	10,491	91.7	541	2.1	1,066	1.1
Alabama	127	0	0.0	126	99.8	0	0.0	1	0.2
Alaska	56	0	0.0	55	99.8	1	0.2	0	0.0
Arizona	217	96	28.7	85	61.6	16	8.8	20	0.9
Arkansas	315	1	0.0	314	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,002	521	18.6	291	69.2	104	8.5	86	3.7
Colorado	176	0	0.0	174	100.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Connecticut	166	30	3.4	111	93.4	8	1.4	17	1.8
Delaware	19	0	0.0	15	94.6	4	5.4	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	0	0.0	67	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	181	1	0.0	174	99.8	0	0.0	6	0.2
Hawaii	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	113	6	0.4	105	99.6	0	0.0	2	0.0
Illinois	922	401	25.7	411	63.6	108	10.8	2	0.0
Indiana	292	1	0.0	291	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	396	26	1.4	357	98.1	0	0.0	13	0.5
Kansas	304	2	0.0	301	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
Kentucky	176	4	0.2	171	99.8	0	0.0	1	0.1
Louisiana	66	0	0.0	66	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	226	89	11.0	111	86.6	5	1.0	21	1.4
Maryland	24	0	0.0	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	262	29	3.4	174	92.8	2	0.2	57	3.6
Michigan	556	15	0.1	505	97.0	2	0.1	34	2.8
Minnesota	400	13	0.4	332	98.0	7	0.2	48	1.3
Mississippi	149	0	0.0	148	99.9	0	0.0	1	0.1
Missouri	534	84	1.4	449	97.9	0	0.0	1	0.7
Montana	486	235	65.4	31	7.6	133	25.8	87	1.3
Nebraska	676	158	2.8	269	94.0	22	1.6	227	1.5
Nevada	17	1	0.1	16	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	164	54	15.3	65	76.6	9	3.8	36	4.2
New Jersey	583	227	15.4	209	73.2	50	6.6	97	4.8
New Mexico	88	0	0.0	88	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	714	14	0.2	648	98.3	7	0.6	45	0.9
North Carolina	121	0	0.0	121	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	251	27	1.6	185	96.3	5	0.5	34	1.6
Ohio	611	1	0.0	608	99.9	1	0.1	1	0.0
Oklahoma	554	110	3.1	429	96.2	0	0.0	15	0.7
Oregon	271	69	5.1	162	89.0	17	3.9	23	2.0
Pennsylvania	500	2	0.0	498	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	36	2	0.7	31	97.6	0	0.0	3	1.8
South Carolina	95	1	0.0	91	99.7	1	0.1	2	0.2
South Dakota	173	4	0.8	166	99.1	0	0.0	3	0.0
Tennessee	138	9	1.3	120	97.2	0	0.0	9	1.4
Texas	1,046	50	0.3	970	99.6	0	0.0	26	0.1
Utah	40	0	0.0	40	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	251	67	22.4	36	34.1	28	19.6	120	23.9
Virginia	133	1	0.0	131	99.9	0	0.0	1	0.1
Washington	296	25	0.9	247	98.8	0	0.0	24	0.3
West Virginia	55	0	0.0	55	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	427	47	2.6	369	96.3	11	1.1	0	0.0
Wyoming	49	2	0.7	47	99.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Outlying Areas									
American Samoa	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

NOTE: Grade span is determined by the highest and lowest grades for which student membership is reported among all schools associated with the district. "Other" includes all grade configurations not represented in the other categories and includes ungraded districts.

Table excludes 358 regular school districts for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Agency and School Universes, 1993–94.

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Table 5.—Distribution of regular public elementary and secondary school districts and students, by district membership size: School year 1993–94

District membership size	Number of districts	Percentage of districts	Percentage of students
United States	14,523	100.0	100.0
100,000 or more	22	0.2	11.4
25,000 to 99,999	184	1.3	18.5
10,000 to 24,999	525	3.6	18.2
7,500 to 9,999	324	2.2	6.5
5,000 to 7,499	649	4.5	9.2
2,500 to 4,999	2,008	13.8	16.3
2,000 to 2,499	833	5.7	4.4
1,500 to 1,999	1,134	7.8	4.6
1,000 to 1,499	1,603	11.0	4.6
800 to 999	807	5.6	1.7
600 to 799	978	6.7	1.6
450 to 599	965	6.6	1.2
300 to 449	1,197	8.2	1.0
150 to 299	1,463	10.1	0.8
1 to 149	1,831	12.6	0.3

NOTE: Table includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and excludes 358 regular school districts for which no students were reported in membership.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Agency and School Universes, 1993–94.

Table 6.—Selected characteristics of public elementary and secondary school membership as percentage of school membership by state: School year 1993–94

State	Percentage of membership Free lunch eligible	Percentage of membership Individual Education Program	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black Non Hispanic	White Non Hispanic
United States	---	---	1.1	3.6	12.7	16.5	66.1
Alabama	---	11.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	35.9	62.4
Alaska	14.9	13.8	23.3	4.1	2.4	4.9	65.3
Arizona	---	9.4	6.9	1.6	27.6	4.2	59.7
Arkansas	35.0	10.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	24.0	74.0
California	43.0	9.3	0.8	11.2	37.0	8.7	42.3
Colorado	21.1	9.7	1.0	2.4	17.1	5.4	74.1
Connecticut	23.2	12.9	0.2	2.4	11.0	12.9	72.7
Delaware	27.1	11.6	0.2	1.7	3.4	28.5	66.2
District of Columbia	59.3	8.9	0.0	1.3	6.1	88.5	4.0
Florida	34.0	12.7	0.2	1.7	13.8	24.7	59.6
Georgia	35.5	9.3	0.2	1.4	1.5	37.0	59.9
Hawaii	13.0	7.7	0.3	68.4	5.0	2.6	23.7
Idaho 1/	22.1	10.6	1.3	1.1	7.5	0.5	89.6
Illinois	---	3.8	0.1	2.9	11.1	21.0	64.8
Indiana	22.0	15.6	0.2	0.8	2.1	11.1	85.9
Iowa	19.3	12.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	3.1	93.4
Kansas	23.6	10.4	1.0	1.8	5.3	8.4	83.4
Kentucky	---	---	0.1	0.5	0.3	9.6	87.4
Louisiana	51.0	13.0	0.5	1.3	1.1	45.4	51.7
Maine	23.1	12.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	98.2
Maryland 2/	24.6	---	0.3	3.7	2.9	34.2	58.9
Massachusetts	---	17.4	0.2	3.7	8.8	8.1	79.4
Michigan	22.6	9.4	1.0	1.4	2.4	17.1	78.1
Minnesota	18.3	11.2	1.9	3.5	1.7	4.2	88.8
Mississippi	55.0	12.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	50.9	47.9
Missouri	---	12.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	15.7	82.3
Montana	21.8	11.3	9.6	0.8	1.4	0.5	87.8
Nebraska	19.8	13.1	1.3	1.2	3.6	5.7	88.3
Nevada	20.1	10.4	2.0	4.0	14.3	9.2	70.5
New Hampshire	12.4	11.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	96.9
New Jersey	23.7	5.3	0.1	5.1	12.8	18.6	63.4
New Mexico	---	13.2	10.2	0.9	45.9	2.3	40.3
New York	---	11.0	0.4	4.7	16.5	20.1	58.3
North Carolina	29.1	19.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	30.1	65.3
North Dakota	20.7	9.9	7.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	90.3
Ohio	23.2	---	0.1	1.0	1.3	14.9	82.7
Oklahoma	31.6	11.5	13.7	1.2	3.3	10.3	71.6
Oregon	22.6	10.5	2.0	3.1	5.8	2.4	86.6
Pennsylvania	---	10.9	0.1	1.7	3.3	13.8	81.1
Rhode Island	23.7	15.4	0.4	3.1	8.6	6.8	81.1
South Carolina	39.4	11.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	41.0	56.8
South Dakota	---	11.2	13.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	84.9
Tennessee	---	13.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	22.9	75.7
Texas	38.8	10.8	0.2	2.2	35.5	14.3	47.7
Utah	19.1	10.6	1.4	2.0	4.5	0.6	91.3
Vermont 3/	14.7	9.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	97.5
Virginia	21.2	12.2	0.2	3.3	2.8	25.8	67.9
Washington	---	9.6	2.6	6.2	6.9	4.4	79.9
West Virginia	35.9	14.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.0	95.3
Wisconsin	19.8	11.7	1.3	2.4	2.9	9.1	84.3
Wyoming	18.3	10.7	2.7	0.7	6.2	1.0	89.4
Outlying Areas							
American Samoa	94.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	22.8	6.0	0.1	85.8	0.5	1.8	8.8
Northern Marianas	19.9	3.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Puerto Rico	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	63.4	3.6	0.0	0.5	13.2	85.4	1.0

NOTE: Data are shown as "---" if reported for less than 70 percent of schools or agencies. Percentages are based on schools and agencies reporting. National percentages were not imputed if data were missing for one or more states.

U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

1/ Racial/ethnic distributions were taken from the 1993–94 State Nonfiscal Survey for Idaho.

2/ Individual education program (IEP) data were imputed for Maryland on the basis of prior year's report.

3/ Free lunch eligibility data were imputed for Vermont on the basis of prior year's report.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School and Agency Universes, 1993–94.

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